Post-Office Difficulty.

We have good reason to believe that some of the Post Masters who have the handling of the Bugle, do all in their power to vex and perplex our subscribers, hoping thereby to induce them to discontinue their paper .--They have probably succeeded in some cases-perhaps in many, for when such choose to play the petty tyrant, they can do much to crush the freedom of the press. We received by the same mail this week the following letters-that from the Post Master is so gratuitously insulting that no one who reads it will ever suspect him of being a gentleman.

The latters will explain themselves, and perchance give our readers some idea of the ly to meet with at the hands of ignorant or system rests. prejudiced officials.

Southington, 22d Feb., 1847. To the Editors of the Bugle :

this place, I wish you to send it is future to Farmington, Trumbull Co. Should any of my papers be returned with the As I meet with some considerable difficulmy papers be returned with the assertion that they are not taken from the office, you will disregard it, and send as above.

PETER FALES. Southington, O., Feb. 25, 1817.

Anti-Slavery Bugle:

The Bugle sent here to Peter Pales is not taken out-am not informed of the reason. presume he does not think it worth the post-

Also, that sent to Chester Allen remains in the office, I doubt not for the same reason, as he has never paid the first cent of postage

Hope you will attend to them, and not expect me to pay for them, as Allen's postage is enough for me to invest in the D-I's contingent fund.

J. HATCH, Postmaster.

0. We have drawn largely upon Corwin's speech on the "Three Million Bill." for we thought our readers would be interestevery effort, the tendency of which is to obliterate party lines and weaken party fetters -which goes to destroy the unity of either political organization; and this, we think, Corwin's speech is calculated to do.

GRADUAL ABOLITION IN DELAWARE .-- The Delaware House of Representatives has passed a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in that State, and expectations are confidently expressed that the Senate will concur in it. This is far better than no action, though a gradual return to justice is not exactly the best thing that can be done. If a man will not immediately cease robbing his neighbor's granery of wheat, the stealing of a pint less every night will by and bye very much reduce the losses of the plundered man, and eventually destroy the business of the thief.

Congress adjourned on Wednesday .-Washington has been called the national bear garden, but if the following description of it be true, as given in a recent debate by Westcott, a Democratic Senator from Florida, the American government, the same which exists by virtue of the American Union, is certainly one of the vilest combinations earth was ever cursed with, and from which every man who regards his character should flee as Lot fled from Sodom.

"Sir, the people of these United States have no idea of the gross, feculent, festering corruption that exists here; they have no conception of it. [Great sensation and close attention.] Sir, if the people of the United States supposed there was a twentieth part of the rottenness and corruption that is to be found here in this city of Washington, they would in twenty-four hours assemble here and pitch the whole government, the President, Heads of Departments, both Houses of Congress, all, into the Potomac, and set up u better, and they would do right.—[Much merriment and sensation.]"

The Wilmot Proviso.

We have not received any intelligence of the definite action of the Senate in regard to this matter. Calhonn opposed its adoption in a brief and strong speech-strong, not so much in argument, as in the avowal of a determination not to submit to such action as that contemplated by the Proviso. We will perhaps give some of his remarks next week. He concluded by offering the following resolutions for the consideration of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Territories of the United States belong to the several States comprising this Union, and are held by them as

their joint and common property, Resolved, That Congress, as the joint agent and representative of the United States of this Union, has no right to make any law or do any act whatever that shall directly, or by its effects, make any discrimination between the States of this Union, by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in any territory of the United States acquired, or to be acquired.

Resolved, That the enactment of any law

ion from emigrating with their property into her senses by a severe blow upon the head both countries, I think that can be obtained fact, incredible as it may appear to the Ame- II.'s servants, (probably through the blacks any of the Territories of the United States, would make such discrimination, and would, therefore, be a violation of the Constitution and rights of the States from which such citizens emigrated, and in derogation of that perfect equality which belongs to them as members of this Union, and would tend di-

rectly to subvert the Union itself.

Resolved, That it is a fundamental principle in our political creed, that a people in forming a Constitution have the unconditional right to form and adopt the Government which they may think best calculated to se-cure their liberty, prosperity and happiness, and that in conformity thereto no other con dition is imposed by the Federal Constitution on a State in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its constitution shall be republican, and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in vio-lation of the Constitution, but directly conpetty difficulties which a reform paper is like- flict with the principle on which our political

Resolutions of the Hudson Liberty Par-

ty Convention, " Resolved, That in the Declaration of

2. That when the principles of that instrument are adopted throughout the United States, not as abstract political dogmas, to be professed merely, but as practical law, to be administered to the entire people, the great object of the Liberty party organization will have been fully accomplished, and not until

3. That although truth constrains us to admit that our fathers in their action on the subject of Slavery, did not come up to the line of their principles or professions, yet we cherish their memory with filial and affectionate reverence for the political truth they proclaimed, and for the progress they made to the cause of civil liberty; and that we are sternly resolved to take up that cause where they left it, and as far as in as lies, to do what they left undone, and to complete the great work which they begon, by striking the last fetter from the last slave who treads the soil of our beloved country."

This is singing another song. The members of that party have of late felt it to be ed in it. It is certainly an important docu- their ever present duty to vindicate the chament-important, not so much because of the racter of the U. S. Constitution, and declare truths it declares, for most of them are not that the principles it embodies would, if new to the people, but because of the effect practically adopted, destroy slavery. We it will have upon the politics and parties of are glad to see by the resolutions above quoted the country. The position taken by the ex- that they have adopted an important amend-Governor and Senutor from Ohio is very far ment in their usual form of expression, subin advance of that occupied by his party. It stituting for "Constitution of the United will, however, be no difficult task for most States," . Declaration of American Indeof the Northern Whigs to move forward to pendence." This makes the first resolution the point where he stands. The events of reasonable and truthful; this also is the chathe last year have been preparing the way for racter of their declaration that the fathers, in such movement—the public mind instead of being shocked at what a twelvementh since it would have denounced as unpatrictic and twelvement with the line of their principles or professions.—

We really have some hope that after a while it would have denounced as unpatriotic and We really have some hope that after a while even traitorous, receives it calmly, and seems they will admit the Constitution to be prohalf disposed to believe. We hail with joy slavery, and that being such no abolitionist can support it.

> The State of Florida has repudiated its late | der the impression that the Fair is closed. motto, 'Let us alone,' and substituted, 'In God is our trust.

Its present motto is a palpable lie, unless the people of that State are such incorrigible fools as to trust in God while serving the Devil to the best of their abilities.

West Winfield Fair.

Under this caption an interesting letter will be found in the last A. S. Standard from J. C. Hathaway, of New York, under date of February 10th. Here is an extract that we think will be interesting to our readers.

little sum of sixty dollars. This year they somewhat enlarged their operations, but two of their number being confined by severe sickness for many weeks, put them back considerably; they, however, struggled on deter-mined to do their best, and three days ago eautiful things from the pioneer women of Buston. Never was anything more opporune. How much their value was enha by coming just in the right time. The Fair in the large upper hall of our friend L. G. Thomas, who is the keeper of a Temperanca House in this place, which does honor both to the keeper and the temperance cause. I have not been able to visit the hall, but have been informed by Charles Remond (who is certainly a good judge,) and several others, that it is trimmed in the most exquisite man-ner—the tables beautifully arranged, and the variety and beauty of the articles entirely beyond description. Every thing was in per-fect keeping. The Fair opened at one o'clock this afternoon, all eyes beaming with delight and all hearts beating with joy. flag is floating gracefully in the air, the day as fine as the heart could wish, the sleighing superb, and everything promising.

Evening .- They did a fair business in the afternoon, and now the people are pouring in from all quarters, from the surrounding neighborhoods. At an early hour the hall is filled -all is joy and rejoicing. The blessed hour of fruition is at hand; now the good women, blessings on them, are repaid for all their

7 3-4 o'clock.

TERRIBLE CRASH!! THE HALL HAS GIVEN WAY! NO LIVES LOST! A messenger has this moment arrived, inorming me that two-thirds of the floor of the hall has just given way, and that men, wo men and children, tables, and all their bengtiful contents, all went down in one confused mass. It was all the work of a moment-the terrible crash of the timbers-the bursting of the camphene lamps-the smoke-and the screams of many voices, all conspired to render the scene fearful and terrific. That part of the floor which gave way was over the shed, which was filled with sleighs and horses, and the side which gave way was toward the street, so that all went down on an inclined plane into the sleighs and snow, all piled up together. The only wonder is that many lives were not lost. Laura Turner was the most injured-no bones broken or

added to her fright. Some had arms-some limbs-some faces-some heads-some other parts of the body more or less bruised, but

only three or four seriously.

All the tables containing the dry goods and fancy articles were in that part of the hall which gave way—and delicately wrought card-baskets, and beautiful needle-work, and rich embroidery-and the thousand numberless articles of exquisite workmanship were indiscriminately trampled under foot, in the hall above found themselves unconscionsly clinging to each other without re-gard to age, condition, sex, or color, while almost a miracle that he did succeed against opmost of those below were relieving, as fast as they could, the prostrate mass of husmanity beneath them. One good old man, in his fright and haste, fell backwards head foremost into a large watering tub of water, but was extricated without any injury save the ducking. The universal question was, "are you hart? are you hurt? are you hurt?"-To this question one young lady responded,
"I have lost my shoe,"—" are you hurt!"

—"I can't find my shoe "—" are you hurt!"
"Don't talk to me now, for I tell you I have
less my shoe, and can't find it." Thus will
the ladit rooms and laugh hile of limes intrude
the ladit rooms and laugh hile of limes intrude
ico, or any other of are in the ladit rooms. the Indicrous and laughable offimes intrude pico, or any other place in the Mexican teritself upon the serious and solemn. One litthe ludierous and laughable oftimes intrude the bright-eyed, fair-haired boy, as soon as he they must be disciplined before they will bethe bright-eyed, fair-haired boy, as soon asked was released, jumped up scratching his head, which had received a very severe bump, saying, "I don'teare, it didn't hart me any, but I want my cap." Our man caught by the window-sill as the floor receded, and hung the bright-eyed different opinion once prevailed. Sir, it will be a new business to the men, and also new to the officer. It receives

could the general confusion bore off nearly all optaion that it was unconstitutional for Con-the money which had been taken, which lay gress to direct the President as to the course apon the tables in purses and lage, and came which he should pursue in the prosecution of the war; that the only dary of Congress was ried off more than half the goods. It ought to provide him the means he asked for, in the not perhaps to be wondered at that in a community where the teachers of the people make a merit of robbing those who stand up in behalf of the perishing bondman, of their good name and character, and at the same time clearly our daty to deliberate upon the subfellow ship those who enslave our own father's ehildren, that some of the citizens should not scrop le to rob, even under the most aggravating circumstances, the slave's friends—circumstances that would have secured the we not a right to think upon this awful subsympathy of the common pirate, and the aid | ject of war | Have we nothing to do but to of the common highwayman.

curred to interrupt the progress of the Fair, from \$300 to \$500 would have been realized. 11th. The wounded are all doing well. It is a sublime sight to see how hereically these women stand up under their misfortiones. The fragments of the wreck have been overhauled-some washed-some ironed—some cleaned, and others straightened and "put to rights," and they are going on as bravely as though nothing had happened; and have also expressed their determination to have a Fair next year, even better than this provaised to be. A subscription was commenced yesterday for a bed-quilt, worth \$8,00 the freebooters, and already a new subscription is opened for the same purpose. The only fear is, that as the news of the disaster has spread far and wide with great rapidity, that the people will not come in to-day, un

> Truly and faithfully, J. C. HATHAWAY.

Corrected Report of Mr. Cilley's Remarks in the Senate.

Mr. Chlev's resolution, requesting the President to withdraw the army from Mexico, being under consideration, Mr. C. addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have many reasons for introducing the resolution; and I will, as Would a dispute arise, whether it should be briefly as possible, state some of them. Sir, free or slave territory? No, sir; the time we are at war with Mexico. As to tle man-ner in which we got into that war, I shall not territory into this Union. It cannot be done. The anti-slavery women held a Fair here last year, at which they raised in one evening, by their own unaided efforts, the snug and all wrong. If Mexico had wronged us, Sir, I think we are in a bad condition. and all wrong. If Mexico had wronged us, we should have forborne. There was no ne-cessity for hurrying into a fight for very small causes. The President proposes a vigorous prosecution of the war, for procuring an honorable peace; yet it seems that peace is no nearer than it was at the commencement of their hearts were cheered and their hands hostilities. Sir, how are we to get peace? strengthened by the reception of a box of The President says we must "conquer a How shall we do it! The tiking possession of her territory will not give us We may keep a military force in the Mexican territory for a long time without obtaining peace. We cannot get a peace with-out negotiation. Well, sir, why not bring our army out of her unhealthy climate, into our own country, where we can reinforce, organize, and discipline the army, and have ome plan of operation that will be efficient, instead of scattering our forces all along the contier from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. Sir, it costs too much to prosecate the war in this way; and what is the effect? We are expending a large sum of money in the purchase of Mexican produce, paying them high prices for all that is wanted for our army, earithing her citizens in a large extent of country. Is this the way to obtain peace? I think not, sir. The commanding general has said that he considers it impracticable to proceed to Mexico by the way of San Luis Potosi. Sir, if this is the case, why not withdraw the army, and make ample preparation to carry out our plans, if we have any? The Senator from Ohio, in the proposition which he submitted to the Senate, I believe, intimates a desire that large reinforcements should be raised and forwarded immediately, for the prosecution of the war; but the great objection which resis upon my mind in regard to this sudden increase of the army was, that the troops thus hastily raised must necessarily be undisciplined and inexperienced; and if they were enlisted with the utmost despatch, they could not be coucentrated upon the field of military operations before the commencement of the sickly season. Will you send them into Mexico to contend with their deadly climate, and sicrifice our soldiers to no purpose! I think my plan better, to withdraw our forces to ie healthy place within the boundaries of the United States, where the subsistence of the army could be more readily obtained, and then if it is necessary, to increase the army to

operation. Sir, it appears that this war is not to be a short one; it will be a protected war; and why peril the lives of our men, why sacrifice our gallant little army, by obliging these to fight against superior force as to numbers in strongly fortified towns!—

I am not for any such har benefits to the most of the month of I am not for any such hair-breadth escapes as at the battle of Monterey, where General Taylor tells you that it was wonderful that he should have succeeded; and I consider it such odds. And what would have been the consequence had he not succeeded! Who would or ought to have borne the blame. General Taylor, or the Administration ! I believe he tells you it was not his plan, but that he did it to sustain the Administration. If Vera Cruz is to be occupied in order to march to the city of Mexico, you must have at least 50,000 men. No prodent general The most melancholy part of the whole affair is the fact, that the out-door gentry inmediately rushed to the scene of action, and At a safe calculation, if nothing had octo the matter, because that war exists, or, as the Senator from Michigan said, that it was all summed up in one short word, and that word was war; and that we had no constitutional right to do anything, but to do all that the President may require, and make him responsible, thereby clearing ourselves of all the responsibility? Is that all that is exected of us by those who sent us here ! I differ from the honorable Senator in this opin-

ion. I for one, am willing to be held re-sponsible for all my votes in this body, on all subjects. The honorable Senator from New York the other day had stated that we were in possession of two-thirds of the Mexican territory, and one-tenth of her population .-What are we to do with this territory ? Are we to annex it to this Union, and oblige that population to send delegates to this Senate, and to be subject to our laws by compulsion ? One republic compelling another to adopt her form of government: is that agreeable to our free principles ? Or shall we drive them out of the territory that we have conquered or an-nihilate them? What can be done with the erritory under our form of government? I admit, sir, for the sake of argument, that the people residing in that territory were willing to come into our Union, and we should make a treaty with Mexico; to that effect it comes in as Texas was brought into the Union, or by treaty. Sir, could a treaty of that kind be ratified by this Senate, or could it now be brought into this Union by resolution !-

Sir, I think we are in a bad condition .-- We are in a war with Mexico; we are in ossession of a large portion of her territory. How are we to extricate ourselves from this war, which has already cost us so much blood and treasure, and bids fair to cost us a great deal more? How long this war is to tione, God only knows. Sir, I think, by withdrawing the army, and, if necessary, by einforcing it; and then, when Mexico sees hat we have a force that would look down l opposition, she would be willing to treat peace. I think we can obtain a treaty ch sooner in this way, and with less cost f blood and treasure, than attempting to put rward an inexperienced army into their unhealthy country. Sir, if we are to hold on to this territory that our army now has possesion of, it will take a large army to garrison o long a line of frontier, and keep the comunication open with our own country. I sy, sir, it will take a large army to do this, sich will be in addition to the army that is to march to the city of Mexico to "conquer peace," as the President tells us we must do. And, sir, if we must fight before Mexico will treat, I am disposed to strike at the head, and let the limbs go. I hope anything that I have said will not be considered as rendering aid to the enemy, for that is not my desire. I look to our own comfort.

From the National Era. Alexander Pushkin. On the 29th of the 1st month, 1837, in one of the stately mansions of the Northern Capital, on the banks of the Neva, a great man urg, anxiously inquiring after the condition digging. of the sufferer. Alexander Pushkin-the poet and historian, the favorite alike of Empethe world of spirits. And when, at last, the the last few days. It arose from slavery, weeping Jukovski, himself only second to 2nd truly may we say, this is the mother of 2nd truly may we say, this is the mother of 2nd truly may we say, this is the mother of 2nd truly may we say, this is the mother of 2nd truly may be an expected of written upon, in touched with the pang of a great bereave- judge as they think proper. Capt. Haynes, ment. The poet of Russia, the only man of the stewart of Columbian College, brought any desirable extent, to have the soldiers ties of Derzhavin and Karamsin, had passed

Now, who was Alexander Pushkin ! Can may be such a blow as would have the de-sired effect. What object is intended to be that should directly or by its effects, deprive the citizens of any of the States of this Un-

ly organized and drilled, and have some by the Czar, and became an officer in the

"The closely curled wiry hair, the mobile and irregular features, the darkness of the complexion, all betrayed his African descent. and served as an appropriate outside to his

At an early age, Pushkin became a pupil in the Imperial Lyceum, then recently established and rightly endowed by Alexender .--While here, the young man, after reciting one of his pieces, on a public occasion, was pronounced a post by the aged Derzhavin, the author of that sublime ode to the Supreme, which has no equal out of the Book of Books. On leaving the Lyceum, in 1817, he was nttached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,-While in this honorable position, he published his first poem, which immediately attained a high degree of popularity. He now betions of the vast empire. His principal po-eti: work, "Ergenii Oneigio," is said to be the fullest and most complete embodiment that exists in Russian literature of the nationality of the country. His small poems and brief stories or novelettes were published in several volumes in rapid succession. His imgedy of Horis Gadinaff is spoken of by the writer in Blackwood, whom we have quoted, as belonging to the highest order of dramatic literature. He had just finished his history of Peter the Great, when he became involved in the quarrel which resulted in his death, at the age of thirty-eight.

He was not ashamed of his negro accestor. On the contrary, he seems to have been proud of his descent. He has consecrated more than one of his smaller poems to the memory of the black sea captain, and his works contain frequent allusions to his African

We have alluded to this remarkable man for the purpose of exposing the atter folly and injustice of the common projudice against the olored race in this country. It is a prejudice wholly incompatible with enlightened republicanism and true Christianity. It deades the possessor as well as its victim. With our feet on the neck of the black man, we have taunted him with his inferiority; shutting him out from school and college, we have denied his capacity for intellectual progress; spurning him from the meeting house and church communion, we have reproached him as vicious, and incapable of moral elevation. What is this, in fact, but the common subterfuge of tyranny, seeking an excuse for its oppression by maligning its unhappy ob- for Wm. Ready-there is no Wm. Ready jects, and making the consequences of its own cruelty upon them an apology for its continuance? With such examples of the intellectual capacity of the colored man as ire afforded by L'Overture, and Petion, of Hayti; Dumas, of France; Pushkin, of Russia; and Placido, the slave poet and martyr of Caba, to say nothing of such menus James McCune Smith, Frederick Douglass, Henry H. Garnett, and Henry Bibb, in our own mediocrity to taunt the colored man with natural inferiority. Do not Toussaint's deeds for freedom, and Pushkin's songs of a great nation, waken within all hearts the sympathies of a common nature?

"There spoke our brother! There our father's grave

Did utter forth a voice!" In the colored man's follies and crimes, his loves and hatreds, his virtues and weaknesses, we but recognize our common hu-manity, and realize the truth of the inspired Apostle's language-" God HATH MADE OF ONE BLOOD ALL THE GENERATIONS OF MEN."

Kidnapper.

kidnapping in this city. He took a colored boy from the city and earried him over into Kentucky to sell him. The boy was brought back, however. White authority will be brought sufficient to convict him, and care will be taken that he does not escape by a quibble as he did once before.

He was examined before the Mayor, yesterday afternoon, and held to bail in the sum of \$500. We will give some of the partieulars of the case soon .- Cin. Merald.

(The kidnapping case which we menoped yesterday was in this wise. David Read, the boy at auction was an orshan who had been placed by the Matron of

he Colored Orphan Asylum at Mrs. Holmes. Some two weeks ago the boy was at the river fishing at the foot of Elmstreet. Buckley came up to him in a boat, and getting out of it, asked David to get into it and hand him an umbrella. David did so, and Buckley got in after him, pushed off and went some forty miles down the river, where he landed and gave the boy in charge of a female accom-plice while he went out to try to sell himmeantine the boy got loose and was taken up by a gentlemen to whom he told his story. The gentleman came up here, made enquiwent back, sent the boy up and had Beckley arrested. Thursday, as we have stated, the examination being had, he was held to bail to answer at the next term of the court .- Ib.

Slavery and Columbian College.

The communication which we publish below, is from an authentic source, and speaks for itself. We have here another addition to that sentence of confemnation which, in the view of the civilized and Christian world, lay dying. The rooms which led to the chamber of suffering were througed with the wealthy, the titled, the sifted of St. Peters-

Washington, Jan. 21, 1837. MESSES. Entrons .- It probably has reachror and people—stricken in a fatal duel two ed you through the press, that in Columbian days before, lay waiting for his summons to College there has been great excitement for cowd in attendance, that his friend was no this affair will be spoken of, written upon, in more, prince and prasant bowed their heads all parts of the country, it may be well to in sorrow. The cold heart of the North was state the facts, and allow the community to the age who could wear with honor the man- servants with him from Virginia some two or 3 years since. In the District of Columbia, well drilled, let them become inured to ser-vice, so that when a blow is to be struck, it darkness." the light whereof is there is a law which binds every master to register his servants. A violation of this law subjects the master to severe penalty .-

This fact became known to two of Capt.

as well with our army in our own country, rican reader. His maternal grandfather was of the city,) and they, hed and directed by until we can have time to have them propers a negro, named Annibal, who was patronized the native elements of their own minds. the native elements of their own minds, sought aid in the city. One succeeded, and marine service. Of his African origin had even obtained his free papers. The oth-Pushkin bore in his personal appearance or failed, and consequently threw himself up-and mental characteristics, the most anequiveone and another he went, and at last, to Henry J. Arnold, of Charlestown, Mass, and a ember of the Junior Class. He, feeling assured that this servant was legally free, gave him about \$11, enclosed in a note, saying, that this was done from pure and honest motives, and hoped no unnecessary disclo-

sure would be made,

The fact that these servants were striving for what belonged to them, became known to Capt. II., who immediately took them away accely the night of the 16th. Within two miles of the city, one of the servants becoming alarmed at his condition, unfolded the whole matter, and told who gave him the

money. This was enough. The matter was communicated to the faculty on Monday.
The Southern students thereupon declared they would leave, unless Arnold left the Col-Mr. A. was immediately examined by the Faculty, who compelled him to leave at an early Lour.-Christian Reflector, (Bop-

THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	
Receipts.	
E. Eldridge, Salem,	\$0,62-160
J. Miller, Mahoning, 2nd co.	75-84
H. N. Ely, Parkmon,	1.00-87
Jona, Chew, Brookfield,	1.50-80
S. Coon, Northfield,	1,00-110
D. Schofield, Salem,	62-73
J. Stacy, Lowellville,	1.50-110
Dr. J. Butler, "	2,00-69
J. Miller, Montville,	1,50-124
W. Radeliff, Hambden,	1,50-134
S. Card, Deerfield,	3,00-104
R. G. Porter, Bundysburgh,	1,50-10
J. F. Kynett, "	50-70
J. R. Clement, "	1,00-70
J. A. Lepper, "	1,50-119
E. A. Lokens, New Garden,	5.00-173
J. Contes, Limaville,	2,50-86
J. H. Day, "	1,50-104
Wm. Grey, "	75-26
J. H. Ware, "	1,50-93
W. Browneil, Richfield,	75-108
G. Adams, it	75-95
L. Esty, "	37-75
Paul C. Parker, "	75-108
T. C. Ellsworth, "	1,50-111
H. L. Bangs, "	50-73
H. B. Pomeroy, "	50-138
E. Clark, Twinsburg,	1.85-158
C. Harman, Randoly h, 1st. co.	1,50-104
S. H. Case, "	1.00-97
C. D. Carlton, "	74-91
[The agent at Lowellville se	in us \$1,50

whom we send to at that office. To whose credit shall it be placed !]

Please take notice, that in the acknowledgement of subscription money for the Bugle, not only is the amount received placed opposite the subscribers name, but also the number of the paper to which he has country, it is scarcely in good taste for white paid, and which will be found in the outside column of figures.

CHEAP GOODS!

THE subscriber has on hand the following Goods, viz : Plain dark Calicoes of different qualities and prices, small fig. Mous, de lains, all wool, Mous, de lain, Thibit and drab Shawls, white silk dress Shawls of different sizes, Merinos, Coburgs, Flannels, Ginsies, Plain striped and cross barred Cambricks, Book Muslin and Book Muslin h'dk'fs, Furniture and Apron checks, Ginghams, Tickings, Sattinetts, Cassimeres, Cloths, &c.

ALSO, Free Goods, such as Gioghams, Calicoes, Muslins, Table diaper and Apron One George Buckley has been arrested for checks. All of which are offered for sale C. D. BASSETT.

A few doors West of the Bank. Salem, 3d mo. 5th, 1847.

Anti-Slavery Books

Kept constantly on hand by J. Elizabeth Jones, among which are Narrative of Douglass. Archy Moore, The Liberty Cap. Brotherhood of Thieves, Staveholder's Religion. Disunionist, &c.

WANTED, 1000 bushel dried Apples, 100,000 lbs. Perk. 50,000 lbs. Lard. 10 or 12 good Horses. HEATON & IRISH.

Dec. 28th, 1816.

THE SALEM BOOK-STORE

Has changed hands, and the New Firm having made considerable additions to the id stock, respectfully solicit the patronage of the old customers and the public. They are constantly receiving

SUPPLIES FROM THE EAST, of Books and Stationary, -- and Articles in their line not on hand will be ordered on short notice.

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